

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Quavers from the Capital, No. 13.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Could you have said of your occasional Washington correspondence, in the language of the daily press of the larger cities—"from our own correspondent," your readers might have been favored all along with "reliable information" of "important advance movements!" A BATTLE UNAVOIDABLE! SURRENDER OF POINT—NO POINT! A. C. &c. But your correspondent not being a regular member of the privy council—a "Knight of the Golden Circle"—he has not been in possession of these important items till after they had been given to the public through other sources. So if you have seemed to suffer from a lack of original correspondence, you have at least in some instances been relieved from the subsequent announcement that "our correspondent's information seems to have been premature."

The fact is that the telegraphic reporters of two or three of the leading journals are more than capable of keeping the public posted in news items, and I shall not therefore attempt to interfere with their vocation—I will speak of some matters of fact, and from them draw what seems to be some reasonable inferences—aside from facts of what has been done and what is doing there is no use in speculating. Militarily speaking, there is no telling "what a day may bring forth." The "ways" of General Scott are emphatically "past finding out." But to the facts of what has been and is being done.

There have arrived up to the present time at this military station about fifty-six thousand troops, making with the District volunteers a total of about sixty thousand. The Massachusetts regiments generally have come well equipped. The New York regiments indifferently. The Pennsylvania regiments badly. Rhode Island, New Jersey and New Hampshire have come ready for action, with army waggon and abundant stores following their regiments. Had all the states been enabled to send their forces in the condition of the three last named, the entire army might have been ready to-day to have commenced operations and to have moved forward not only to take but to occupy and hold the enemy's positions. But most of the regiments have been obliged to go into camp here for weeks till the government could furnish arms and army teams and stores to put them on a real "war footing." This has been done as fast as it could be done; the force, probably to about two-thirds the whole amount, have passed over into Virginia, and in a condition that they will not be obliged to "come home the first night after their supper!" It is one thing to say "we are all ready." It is another thing to get ready. Take for instance Wisconsin. If I am not mistaken, Wisconsin was called upon originally for two regiments. They were said to have been promptly raised, and subsequently several other regiments were accepted. If I am not likewise mistaken it is some weeks since the government called for all the Wisconsin troops that were ready. Yesterday the Second Wisconsin regiment arrived.—They are well and substantially clothed, appear tolerably well drilled, but they have been obliged to go into camp here till the government can fit them out with approved arms and the necessary army teams to follow them into service. The government bid them more than welcome, and are ready to do for them as fast as they can.

The government is not finding fault with Gov. Randall because he has not sent his boys here as independently as Gov. Sprague has his, although time would have been saved. Wisconsin is as good a state as Rhode Island—as large at least, and her governor as good a democrat! Albeit the Rhode Island governor's democracy includes a mighty big heart, with a pocket equally capacious along side of it—a very convenient fixture that all the governors are not furnished with. These comparisons are not intended to insinuate that the troops that are not quite ready are going to be any less efficient when they get ready, but to show the reason why there seems to be unnecessary delay at headquarters.—Some people seem to forget that along with a soldier's duty to fight, is likewise a stern necessity to eat. However much clamor there may be about "going ahead," impulsive people may as well understand once for all that Gen. Scott will act on his life-long principle of being "sure he's right," and ready first.

A great deal of wonder has been expressed at the failure of Gen. Patterson to "occupy Harper's Ferry"—a place, since the destruction of the railroad bridges on both sides of it, of no military importance whatever except as one of those "traps" spoken of by Rives, and which there is no doubt Johnston considered he had well set and baited for Patterson, when he retired a little way off where he lay waiting for his game. Patterson would have crossed below or above Harper's Ferry, on his way to Richmond, before now, for the reason that his means of transportation—that in-

dispensable arm of his force, was not ready; added to which, Gen. McClellan has not been able to leave western Virginia in safe hands to join him.

Another thing that seems to embarrass the government and cause considerable delay is, that it not only has to get ready to fight its enemies, but has to keep a constant and formidable guard over its friends, by detailing one of the first officers in its service in command of a large force to keep the loyal city of Baltimore from stabbing it unawares, at any time, in the back!

If the influence of a few of the leading political journals could be kept consistently and steadily in their own proper sphere of encouraging the people to put confidence in the ability and patriotism of the head of the military department, with more of encouragement and less of criticism, the cause generally would be much more efficiently served.

Although there is no doubt that the slow and sure policy which seems to be indicated by Gen. Scott's movements will be best in the end, yet the trouble is going to be to keep the impulsive and go-ahead spirit—a very important war element—from reaction. I have no doubt Gen. Scott has taken this into consideration by permitting that spirit to feed itself in sundry skirmishes, some of them with rather unfortunate results, without any public disapproval.

Let Gen. Scott take his time. If "a hasty plate of soup" seems at any time to be in order, I have no doubt he will dispose of it with as much alacrity as in his younger days. If "Young America" out west is not quite satisfied with being let loose upon the prairies of Wisconsin, let them get up an expedition, as some of them propose, on their own hook, and go down the river and "clean out" the alligators of the lower Mississippi—anything to pull together and bring about the final jubilee.

A. G. —
Washington, June 26th, 1861.

From Camp Randall.

We are indebted to C. R. Gibbs, Esq., for permission to make the following extracts from a private letter from one of our patriotic volunteers from Janesville. The letter is dated, Camp Randall, June 30th:—
There is probably no use in my writing anything about things in camp, for if you have seen Mills he has very likely posted you, yet as there may be something in camp life that would be interesting to you, I will give you a slight sketch of things here and of our daily duties.

There are in camp, eight companies belonging to the 5th regiment, as follows: Manitowish Guards, Capt. Clark. Waukesha Union Guards, Capt. Bean. Beaver Dam Rifles, Capt. Catlin. North Star Rifles of Tacheda, Capt. Emerson. German Turners of Mill, Capt. Berens. Janesville Light Guard, Capt. Wheeler. Berlin Light Guard, Capt. Bugh. Richland Co. Volunteers, Capt. Hawkins. The Milwaukee Zouaves and Dunn County Riflemen, both of which belong to the 5th regiment, have not yet arrived, though expected every day. There are also six companies belonging to the 6th regiment, making in all fourteen companies now in camp. The tents of the 5th regiment are all pitched, and the boys have commenced business in earnest, with the exception of cooking. When the other six companies composing the two regiments arrive, and the tents of the 6th are pitched, we shall present quite a lively appearance.

At 6 o'clock the reveille is beat, at which time the men turn out; by 5 1/2 o'clock they are drilling, drill about one hour; at 8 o'clock drill; 9 o'clock drill; 9 o'clock drill; 12 o'clock, dinner; 5 o'clock, supper; 6 o'clock, dress parade. In the evening the band usually executes some of its best pieces, and thus passes away the time till 9 o'clock at night, at which time the tattoo is beat, the men all in their tents and quiet commences to settle over the camp. At 10 o'clock comes the taps, when the lights are all extinguished, after which nothing is heard but the steady tramp of the sentinels, with an occasional challenge. So passes away one day after another, with now and then an incident to change the programme; as, for instance, the run into Milwaukee. The men had a hard time of it there; and again last night two companies were started for some point, destination not known in camp, but supposed to be Milwaukee, as more trouble is apprehended there.

I cannot close without saying a few words about our officers, Col. Cobb, Lieut. Col. Emory and Maj. Larabee; they are all liked by the officers and men. I have not heard one word of fault with either of them; always pleasant and affable to the men, and being gentlemen, in every sense of the word, they certainly must make good officers.—But it is supper time and I must close.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FORT MONROE, June 30.
The celebrated steam gun arrived last evening. Prof. Lowe is expected to-day with his monstrous balloon. Two prisoners and two deserters were brought in to-day. All Zouave deserters having been pressed into the Confederate service escaped the first opportunity, and are now in the hands of the Union forces. The two prisoners were stragglers of a scouting party of 200. They agree that an attack on Newport News was intended night before last, and only prevented by the incessant rain.

About 4,500 men, including a strong body of cavalry, with some twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown where there are only 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the elite of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. Provisions are scarce at Yorktown. The two prisoners were originally from Boston and New York. They were at Pensacola, and their regiment having almost mutinied, they were paid \$5 each and only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmond, and lastly came to Yorktown. Three shots were fired from a Sawyer's rifled gun at Newport News, the mate of that in the Rip Raps, one of which reached the opposite bank of James river, 41 miles.

BALTIMORE, N. Y., July 1.
The military still remain posted in the city, and a detachment at the custom house to guard the specie there. It is rumored that several prominent secessionists will be arrested. It is not true that the mayor was to be arrested. A small quantity of muskets were found secreted in the east police station. Search for arms still continues. The Vienna press asserts that the minister council have resolved not to accept the address of the Hungarian Diet, and to dissolve the municipality of Pesth.

New York, July 1.
The Times of to-day has a letter from W. H. Russell denying the report that his correspondence had been tampered with at the south.

WASHINGTON, July 1.
Port's special.—Gen. Beauregard has issued another proclamation forbidding the passing of any person through his lines except with a pass from Jeff Davis.

Another skirmish occurred last night near Alexandria, between the first Zouaves of New York and a party of rebel soldiers. It is reported that two Zouaves and six rebels were killed.

It is considered certain that the house of representatives will be organized promptly on Thursday, and that the President's message will be delivered on that day, and that there will be a short session and quick dispatch of business.

The troops across the Potomac ask for more artillery. They will secure it before an advance movement is made. The Richmond Enquirer declares that all the enemy force is the federal artillery.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 1.
Report reached here that the state troops 10,000 in number had crossed a branch of the Osage river, 100 miles south of this place, had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The federal forces were twenty miles in the rear, 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, and it was thought, for reinforcements.

The state forces were increasing fast. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the state camp, and who also came through the federal camp.

St. Joseph, July 1.
The first daily overland mail left here this a. m., at 9 o'clock, full of passengers and heavily laden with mail matter.

FORT KENNETH, July 1.
We have reliable information from Denver as follows:—
DENVER, June 25.
A secession force set out from their rendezvous, 20 miles above Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking Fort Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped, and expect to gain admittance to the forts by strategy, and then to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless, and totally without authority or leadership.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.
The Courier of this morning thinks the purpose of raising men for government here is to attack the State Guard, and disband it, and urges good citizens to connect themselves with the Guard, and place themselves in the service of the state, and be prepared to defend it when called on by the proper authorities, and strongly urges the filling up of all state companies.

Col. Buckner publishes a letter to Gov. Magellan, and reiterating the former statement, insisting that the interview with Gen. McClellan was necessary official because personal. It asserts this position was conceded in a dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the Governor, referring to an understanding with Gen. Buckner, and calling on Magellan to prevent the occupation of Island No. 1. It admits Gen. McClellan made no stipulations on the part of the general government, but claims his actions as an officer of the government, and necessarily binds him within limits of the agreement. The right of Kentucky to claim the position she had assumed was denied by McClellan.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.
BALTIMORE, July 1.
Our city is completely under military rule. Troops are occupying all the prominent places in the city.

The police commissioners and two other citizens, named Slicer and Brown, were arrested, and are now at Fort McHenry. Slicer was a custom house officer.

resolve to sell their lives as dearly as possible, but before the troops arrived, they would run in all directions.

From Springfield Seigel sent out a scouting party, which returned soon with important secret intelligence. Five hundred men were dispatched westwardly, towards Mt. Vernon. Messengers arrived on Tuesday in hot haste, when the whole of Seigel's command, accompanied by the Home Guard under Col. Boyl, started on a forced march west, taking artillery, ammunition, and all appliances for an active engagement. The movement was intended to cut off Gov. Jackson, who was in Newton county with 1,500 men.

Our informant says that the country is of such a character that the Governor must take the road to Mt. Vernon, and he thinks it probable that Seigel has already defeated or captured him.

McCulloch is still at Fort Smith, and not prepared for a movement in any direction. He has 2,000 men. A large number are sick, and the balance too much demoralized for service.

Solomon's regiment reached Lebanon on the 22d, and arrested Miles Vernon, a state senator, and released him. A lot of powder belonging to the Governor had been sent to Vernon's house, and thence dispatched south.

The citizens of Grundy and Sullivan counties had a Union meeting on the 21st. Twenty-five hundred people were present. Attorney-General Knott has been brought a prisoner to the arsenal. He visits the city in parole.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.
WASHINGTON, July 1.
The city is filled with rumors of fighting across the Potomac and trouble in Baltimore.

I have seen gentlemen from Alexandria who report all quiet.

Two men and four horses were taken yesterday by a scouting party of Gen. Tyler's Connecticut command, near Fall's Church. They were part of a battalion of two companies. They went to the vicinity of Vienna. The Connecticut scouting party consisted themselves. A company of secession cavalry, belonging to Col. Hodges of Virginia cavalry, was scouting. The captain and lieutenant dismounted from their horses, and putting them in charge of two privates, went forward to look up and down the railroad track. Our pickets sprung out and seized the two privates and four horses—the horses all excellent ones. The captain and lieutenant took to the woods and escaped. The prisoners have been sent to Gen. Mansfield.

It is expected that the advance of Col. Stone's command to the Maryland heights, opposite and commanding Harper's Ferry, will take place on Thursday.

Frank Blair is here. He was serenaded to-night.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, July 1.
War seems almost forgotten for the time being, and Washington is more itself again. The air is filled with their discussions about the organization of congress. Blair, Grow and Colfax are the most prominent names for the speakership, with Etheridge and Forney for clerk, and the result cannot as yet be predicted with any degree of certainty. Col. Blair seems to be most popular, but Mr. Grow has so many old personal pledges from members—having been next to Sherman in the republican caucus at the last session—that his election now is not improbable. This contingency is what keeps Mr. Etheridge's name before members for the speakership, as Pennsylvania cannot expect to have both offices.

Some voices for peace and compromise will doubtless be heard during the extra session, but they will be few in number and still weaker in influence. And apart from a respectful hearing of Mr. Crittenden—should he ask it—the members are not in the temper to waste time or words with such men as Ben Wood, Vallandigham, and their associates. Mr. Crittenden's gray hairs will alone secure him the floor.

Gen. Scott's army is still swelling. Three more regiments arrived to-day.

The outpost of the second Connecticut regiment, near Falls Church, captured two of a company of rebel cavalry, with four splendid horses, yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, July 1.
Col. Frank Blair was serenaded to-night, and made a response. He said he should prosecute the war to deliver the south from its oppressors. He alluded to east Tennessee and Maryland and the large Union majority there, and called the legislature of Maryland a nest of copper-heads, plotting to place the state in a false position. He spoke sarcastically of the boasted southern chivalry manifesting itself in assassinating our pickets; but there was a genuine chivalry that would put down the rebels if promptly aided by government. Nine out of ten in Missouri were for Union, yet the legislature for months plotted to carry her out; but the loyal men, being sustained, had and would continue to give a good account of themselves. So it would be in every state, were the loyalists thus assisted.

Blair declared that he was for war till there was no enemy left in hostility to the government, and against every compromise; which sentiment was loudly cheered by the listeners. He highly complimented Gen' Lyon.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, July 1.
It is stated on good authority that the morning of the 4th of July will find the Fairfax Court House in possession of the federal troops. A column will move on the place, and endeavor to capture the 5,000 rebels who now hold it.

The rebels are running the cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

He says that at Fairfax Station slaves are carrying the track with a large amount of pitch.

not intend to lag behind the almost universal demand of the people.

To-day an order was given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potomac with extra rations for six days in addition to their regular supplies.

The question daily asked in military circles is—Why has not Patterson pushed forward his column, and not kept everybody waiting? The government has decided to take him out of the way, and it is generally believed here that the general advance will be ordered to begin on the 11th of July.

We learn from a gentleman direct from the west, that Gen. McClellan commands a force of over 20,000 men in the heart of western Virginia, and is superintending in person vitally important movements against the rebels.

Gen. Fremont has received instructions to proceed to Harper's Ferry to command the division under Patterson.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FR. MONROE, July 2.

The 3d Massachusetts regiment moved from their encampment in the fortress to-day, to occupy a position between Hampton and New Market bridge. Hampton neck is covered by a battery manned by the naval brigade.

It appears that Gen. Butler is not partial to the Massachusetts regiments. One of the Louisiana zouave prisoners was formerly a wood engraver with Harper Brothers in New York.

On the march from Yorktown the Louisiana zouaves were supplied only with flour, to be cooked as occasion might require.—The force which advanced consisted of two hundred and sixty infantry, and three hundred cavalry. The two deserters represent the force as 1,000 strong. They reached a point two miles this side of Great Bethel, when the expedition having miscarried, the greater part returned to Yorktown.

Lieut. Butler goes to Massachusetts to induce the state to send a regiment of cavalry to Fort Monroe.

The Quaker City brought up a prize schooner owned in Yorktown.

A flag of truce has just come from Norfolk with Dr. Richards, physician to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 2.
Lieut. G. W. Ripley, chief of the ordnance bureau, has to-day received the brevet of Brigadier General U. S. A. The appointment is received with general approval.

The Marine company of the 1st Rhode Island regiment left Washington, yesterday by rail. Their destination is unknown.

Maj. Gen. Fremont has not yet been assigned to a command. He expresses the hope that he may not long remain quiet.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.
The Courier this morning says an agent of the government is stationed at some point on the Nashville railroad, to see that there is nothing contraband passes south.

Four companies of Roseau's regiment go into camp to-day. The delay was occasioned by the failure of the contractors to fulfill their agreement. The regiment will be full.

The Journal this a. m. has a letter dated Knoxville, Tenn., June 29th, saying that 8 companies of cavalry and infantry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheelers Gap to guard them and prevent the federal troops from coming through Kentucky to aid the Union men of east Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains, who swear they shall leave and the Davis troops have sent here for reinforcements.

The Journal adds—We expect a bloody fight at the Mountain Gap for possession of arms. Every breath of ours is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the stars and stripes.

The Courier says, on the same subject, that it takes for granted that the authorities of Tennessee are informed of the introduction of arms into that state, and arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the administration.

The Journal says Gov. Jackson is in Nashville. There is no doubt that an expedition against North Carolina is forming on the southern border of that state. The Richmond Examiner of the 29th states that an agent of the French government is buying tobacco in that market.

A Portsmouth correspondent says that the six or seven hundred men employed in the navy yard have been required to take the oath to obey implicitly the articles of war, orders of the president, and secretary of war, and navy departments, and to sustain the confederate government. One refused to take it and was discharged. He argues that through tameness of the separation sentiment here that he was not lynched on the spot. Those who ought to know believe that many sworn to support the new government will not hesitate to betray it should an opportunity offer. It is clear that western Virginia is well represented here. Diving bells here are being used to recover small guns, ordnance, &c., successfully. It is thought the sloop-of-war Germantown will be repaired in three months. The Plymouth can be used as a floating battery.

Southwest Missouri.

We copy the following letter to the Missouri Democrat from one of the southwestern counties of Missouri, to show how strong the Union feeling is in that part of the state:

POLASKI Co., June 25, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:—
As you know, we left St. Louis at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, and after a prosperous run we arrived at Rolla, in Phelps county at 7 p. m. The officers and men were all in the highest spirits at the prospect of a trial of camp life. We were most kindly welcomed at every village, and indeed at almost every farm house. Men greeted us with loud shouts for the "Star Spangled Banner." The children were leaping in their hurrahs, and the women—God bless them—greeted us all along the route, with clouds of waving white handkerchiefs. In one place in Phelps county, three women appeared on a balcony, waving a large American flag. The shout of the boys in response, was enthusiastic and deafening.

It would be a matter of no interest to your readers to hear of small camp annoyances, (we have a few of them) so without reference to rain, mud, and bad roads, I will give you the "incidents by the wayside." We took up the line of march from Rolla at two o'clock on Monday p. m., and after passing over twelve miles of bad road, came to camp for the night on "Little Pigeon," near the house of Mrs. John Harrison, who has resided in the same spot since 1818. Mrs. Harrison is, of course, a Union man. She kindly entertained the General and staff.

Thus far, we have not yet pitched our tents, and it seems doubtful if we do for some time to come. We are treated with great kindness by all we meet. We find nearly all citizens willing to give up teams, wagons, &c., for the use of the government. This morning I saw one of the teamsters cross a fence and "appropriate" a small feed box, while two ladies stood in the door of a house, only a few rods distant. Being behind, I stopped at the gate, and proposed to pay for the feed box, but the lady said, "No, sir; you are welcome to the box, and anything else you can find on this farm, that will be of service to you in fighting the secessionists." Instances of this feeling are numerous. Some officers met a gentleman this morning, who was riding a fine horse; one of the former, who was on foot, expressed a desire for a good horse, when the farmer quietly dismounted and presented his horse to the officer.

Last night we encamped near a detachment, one company of Col. Brown's regiment, who had preceded us. This company was entertaining a company of Home Guard riflemen from Miller county. This company consists of 87 men well mounted. They carry Kentucky rifles. They are commanded by Capt. Kennedy, of "Old Kentucky." His men are nearly all from the same glorious old state. They have captured, and now hold for their own use, two lots of the ammunition run off from Jeff. Davis City by our late Gov. Jackson.

I have reliable news of such organizations of mounted Home Guards in Camden, Dallas and Laclede counties. We have now been two days in what we supposed to be the enemy's country, and I have met only the most determined Union men. We are cheered and congratulated by all we meet. Secessionism is at a greater discount here than it is in St. Louis. Union men are comparatively more numerous here than there. There are none of that class here which is so numerous in St. Louis—they who are for the Union, yet exhaust all their rhetoric in apologizing for treason. They recognize the acts of the traitor, and call him and them by their proper names.

A Comet Visible.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the Chicago Journal:—
Last night, (June 30th) after several cloudy evenings, the great comet of 1294 and 1556 suddenly presented itself, shorn of none of its ancient splendor. Its tail is almost straight, yet, if anything, convex to the west, and full 90 degrees long, terminating a little south of the bright star Ixra, and passing over it. The comet is within two or three days of its perihelion passage, and will pursue a track eastward, favorably for exhibiting its magnificent proportions for two months to come. It will probably not attain its full size and brilliancy until about the first of August.

I question whether its tail is not a little in advance of the prolongation of the radius vector of the orbit, and curved the wrong way, contrary to the accepted theory.

Yours,
THOMAS BARNETT.

DIED.

In Fulton, June 30th, Mrs. MARGARET A. wife of Robert Stone, aged 55 years.
"Who sleeps in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."
Even now she wakes on that bright shore
Where all is joy forevermore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pocket Book Lost.
I lost this morning, between my residence and the Baptist Church, a large calfskin Pocket Book containing notes and mortgages, of no value to any one except myself. My return bearing the same at the office will be liberally rewarded.
July 2d, 1861. J. B. PIERCE.

WAR! WAR!!
Gold against Stumptail Currency.
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN
Gold or Silver
for all kinds of uncurrent money will be paid at
VALKENBURGH'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Next Door to the Post Office.

NOTICE!
Stamptail Received until July 15th.
All persons indebted to me individually are notified, that for the time that I will receive stamptail currency on all notes and accounts due me until July 15th. All my demands not settled on or before that time will be left to the grand old rule of the regular machine will do it.
M. C. SMITH,
Janesville, July 2d, 1861.

GRAND CONCERT!
Vocal and Instrumental.
Miss Caroline Richings,
the celebrated and highly gifted
American Prima Donna,
will give one of her popular entertainments at
LAPPIN'S HALL,
Janesville, on Tuesday evening, July 2d, 1861.
She will be aided by
MR. PHILIP ROHR,
the distinguished basso.

MR. PETER RICHINGS,
the well known artist,
MR. W. S. TRIBLES,
the popular pianist.

In addition to some of the compositions of the French Italian and Scotch masters, Miss Richings will sing (in costume)
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
and Mr. Peter Richings will appear as Gen. Washington, acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be a most perfect resemblance.

Tickets to be had at the usual places.
Dress open at 7 o'clock. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me have been notified, that I have been required to pay each individual note to Bloem, Patten & Bailey, and not to pay any other person.—Janesville July 1st, 1861.
may14dtf HENRY BOARLIVFF.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate and Insurance Agency.
The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of
BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING
FARMS, FARMING LANDS
AND
CITY PROPERTY!
Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.
E. L. DIMOCK,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished.
sept24dtf

Dentistry.
M. B. Johnson will continue the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial dentures on Plate and Rubber Bases. This appliance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is worn with greater ease and comfort than most anything else, and can be afforded at a price which places it within the reach of all. Call and see it. He also continues to make the best quality Gum Work, which is superior to all others, together with all other styles of work now in use.
may24dtf

DENTAL CARD.
B. F. Pondleton,
The oldest resident Dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to operate in his profession in all its departments. In those cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience and delicate hand guarantee that they will be carefully and skillfully attended to. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all work will be well done and in the best manner, and (except customary with the profession) warranted.
Dr. FRANK STROG, who has been with Dr. Pondleton during the past five years, still remains, and one who will be found at the office during all business hours.
Office, at heretofore, in Hutcheson block, next door to McKee & Bro's. Hours, in summer and fall, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and on s. s.
Janesville, July 1st, 1861. jyl14dtf

BLOOM, PATTEN & BAILEY.
Attorneys and Commissioners at Law, Main street. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. L. P. Patten, Commissioner for the State of New York. jyl7dtf

MILITARY TACTICS.
Another large invoice of
SCOTT'S INFANTRY TACTICS,
Hart's Rifle & Light Infantry Tactics,
Received this day at
may14dtf DEARBORN'S.

TO FAMILIES.
BOB & ROGERS wish to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville to the fact that they are now at the Janesville City Brewery for the use of private families, a very superior article of
Ale and Lager Beer,
which they will deliver at the residence of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a
Perfectly Pure Article,
and ask the patronage of those who are willing to maintain an establishment at home, where a good or better article can be procured as from the
Jyl14dtf BOB & ROGERS.

TO THE LADIES.
Spring and Summer Fashions.
MRS. NYE & SISTER have just received from the east a large and fashionable stock of
MILINERY GOODS,
and will have on hand the newest styles every week during the season.
Their wardrobe is now stocked with an assortment of elegant and fashionable Bonnets of the best materials and workmanship, and at such low prices, as will be sold
At One Half the Price
heretofore obtained.
A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready.
Dresses, Mantillas, &c., cut and made to order. The newest Paris dress patterns for sale, and old bonnets cleaned, changed, trimmed and in a superior manner for four dollars and under.
Warehouses, Union America block, (over Hart's clothing store), Main street, Janesville, Wis., old stand jyl14dtf

Union Bouquet.
Union Bouquet.
Union Bouquet.
Union Bouquet.
Union Bouquet.
PERFUME FOR THE TIMES.
PERFUME FOR THE TIMES.
PERFUME FOR THE TIMES.
PERFUME FOR THE TIMES.
PERFUME FOR THE TIMES.
Price, 50 Cents, 50 Cents, 50 Cents.
Price, 50 Cents, 50 Cents, 50 Cents.
Price, 50 Cents, 50 Cents, 50 Cents.
Price, 50 Cents, 50 Cents, 50 Cents.
Union men, Union ladies.
Union men, Union ladies.
Union men, Union ladies.
Union men, Union ladies.
Use the Union Bouquet.
Use the Union Bouquet.
It is as lasting as the Constitution.
It is as lasting as the Constitution.
It is as lasting as the Constitution.
Delightful and Pleasing.
Pleasing and Delightful.
50 Cents, 50 Cents, 50 Cents.
Sold only by Tallman & Collins,
Sold only by Tallman & Collins,
Sold only by Tallman & Collins,
Sold only by Tallman & Collins,
may14dtf Perfume Factors.

Fresh Arrival
SUMMER GOODS!
AT
WHEELER'S.
JUST Received, twenty-five boxes of the best kind of
FRUIT JARS.
None on hand except those kinds that were proved to be good by use last year. This large lot was bought cheap and will be
SOLD CHEAP.
Also, just received a fresh lot of
Pineapples and Cane Apples,
Lettuces,
Cucumbers,
Sardines,
Fresh Peaches,
Pickle,
Raspberries, Lem

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 28th, 1861.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Waukegan.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison, through.	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Madison, through.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison, through.	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Madison, through.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

Pro-Nie Fourth of July Celebration.

In the absence of any regular celebration of our National Anniversary, the committee appointed at the meeting last evening agreed upon the following programme, and hope that the citizens of Janesville and all other will interest themselves in the matter and secure the attendance of an audience worthy of the day.

The celebration will be held at Patten's Grove at 3 o'clock P. M.

The exercises will be:

Prayer by Rev. H. W. Spaulding.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. R. B. Trout.

Music by the Janesville Glee Club.

Short orations by Messrs. I. C. Sloan, C. G. Williams, Wm. L. Mitchell, Willard Merrill and J. A. Joseph.

After which volunteer toasts and responses will be called for.

There will be no public table set, but the committee request each and every one to furnish a supply of refreshments as they may think proper, as there is no time to make other arrangements. The presidents and vice presidents will be chosen on the ground.

There will be dancing on the green at the close of the above exercises. The simple object of the committee is to arrange a place where the people may enjoy themselves as they choose.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Crops.

It cannot be denied that the continued dry weather, after a wet spring, is seriously affecting the wheat crop of this region, especially in the openings. The straw will be short everywhere. Nothing but an immediate rain will prevent a very small crop. Corn looks well.

CAMP RECORD.

We have received the first number of a sprightly paper with the above title, dated at Camp Negley, Hagerstown, Md., June 27th, edited and published by the "typographical staff" of the first Wisconsin regiment. It is got up in good style, and contains a large amount of information in relation to the regiment of which everybody in Wisconsin is proud. We shall make extracts from it to-morrow.

CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

One of the best audiences we have seen greeted Miss Richings at Lappin's Hall last evening, and she is well worthy of the compliment thus bestowed upon her. She was ably assisted by the other members of the company, and the whole entertainment was of a character seldom proffered our citizens. We are pleased to be able to announce that another concert, with a change of programme, retaining, however, the tableau of Washington and the Star Spangled Banner.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery, for the month of June, 1861:

DATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.
June 1st.	George D. Dutton.	Janesville.	10
6th.	Wm. Kerr.	"	34
10th.	Infant.	"	9
23d.	Das. Foster, killed on railroad.	"	37
27th.	Infant of John Patterson.	"	6
27th.	Rodney Hathaway, killed on railroad.	"	20

ORATOR AT BROADHEAD.

J. B. Cassaday, of this city, is to be the orator at Broadhead on the 4th.

ROCK COUNTY BANK.

The following is the July statement of the Rock County Bank:

RESOURCES.	
Bills discounted.	\$ 54,321 86
State Stocks.	29,000 00
Due from banks.	8,750 05
Cash.	17,041 03
Office furniture.	1,171 33
	\$110,584 27
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.	\$ 60,000 00
Circulation outstanding.	13,765 00
Due depositors.	44,938 97
Profits.	1,910 30
	\$110,584 27

Zouaves, remember the dress parade to-night at 6.45.

SUPREME COURT.

Jones vs. Gilmann and Wickham vs. Robinson were argued in the supreme court yesterday; both in the 29th circuit.

PMBONAL.

Hon. Luther Hanchett, M. C., left for Washington yesterday. Postmaster Keys accompanied him.

H. N. Comstock, Esq., of this city, is the orator of the day for the 14th of July celebration at Fort Atkinson.

MONEY MATTERS.

Each day to-day was decidedly weak, 6 percent, being the nominal rate, though 8 was in some instances paid by outsiders.

Relief Fund.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sums to the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers:

Name	Amount
Amount to the 1st of June.	\$718.88
L. E. Patton.	\$10.00
Town of La. Prairie.	10.00
A. Graham.	25.00
G. F. Mosley.	12.50
Adam Andrew.	18.00
Willard Merrill.	3.75
A. D. Stoddard.	2.50
O. Van Kirk.	12.00
John Kimball.	5.00
S. Holdridge, Jr.	7.00
Rand. W. Williams.	25.00
H. Gottman.	1.25
J. M. Riker.	2.00
Wm. Winkley.	2.00
N. Swager.	2.00
Lesley Hyde.	1.25
L. H. Black.	2.50
Henry Chapin.	3.00
Royal Wood.	3.00
J. M. May.	12.50
J. A. Fisher.	2.50
Geo. Harvey.	3.00
John Lull.	2.50
Henry Goodell.	4.00
Cnapman Brothers.	12.50
C. Vanderwarf.	2.00
J. B. Whiting.	3.00
J. W. D. Baker.	2.00
L. Wilbur.	1.25
L. B. Carwell.	6.25
J. A. Webb.	5.00
John P. Hoyt.	12.50
Grant & Long.	2.50
Moses Harsh.	6.25
Wm. Andrew.	1.00
J. Joannauk.	2.50
J. W. Nichols.	2.50
Samuel Hocking.	1.00
P. J. Dickson.	12.50
K. H. Bennett.	23.00
H. W. Beers.	2.50
James Niel.	5.00

\$995.38
J. RODWELL DOE, Treasurer.
July 1st, 1861.

Flag Raising at Emerald Grove.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It was my good fortune to form one of a small party from this city that attended the ceremony of elevating the "stars and stripes" at Emerald Grove last Saturday. We were very generously conveyed from this place to the Grove by Mr. Spear, and back again to the city by Mr. Cheney of Emerald Grove, and very courteously and sumptuously entertained by Brother Cummings while there. The day was all that could be wished, one of June's very sweetest, soft and blowy; the fields and trees had donned their loveliest attire and smiled a joyous welcome. The citizens of the Grove and vicinity were out in force and with nature in their smiles of welcome all went "merry as a marriage bell," patriotism swelled every heart, and joy beamed from every eye. It was a day to be marked with a "white stone," and to be remembered with satisfaction. Nothing occurred to mar the general joy, except that Spire Comstock, police justice, attorney at law, &c., &c., deliberately and knowingly, with malice aforethought, put his foot upon mine, cruelly crushing a very sensitive exercise, placed there without my knowledge or consent, vulgarly misnamed a "corn," causing me to think some thoughts which if put into words would have been very unbecoming the occasion and a Christian gentleman.

The "pole," a very fine one, 100 feet high, surmounted by a fine ball, was successfully and expeditiously placed in a vertical position, under the supervision of Miles Gould, and the glorious emblem was run up to its head by Mr. Scott of Bradford, aged 80, and Mr. J. P. Wheeler of La. Prairie, aged 78, and was greeted with three rapturous and enthusiastic cheers. The flag is a very fine one, 12 by 21 feet in size, gotten up and made by the patriotic ladies in the Grove and vicinity.

The exercises were opened with a fervent and patriotic prayer by Rev. D. O. Jones. Rev. O. P. Curtis read a very excellent and original poem, written by himself for the occasion. Willard Merrill, Esq., of Janesville, was then introduced upon the stand, and chained the audience for some thirty minutes with one of the most fervent and effective speeches it has been my good fortune to listen to in a long time. He was followed by H. N. Comstock, esq., police justice, and attorney at law, and with one of his characteristic, impassioned and inimitable speeches, that made us forget the rude, crushing and agonizing pain of the aforesaid "corn."

The village choir, assisted by Mrs. O. P. Robinson of this city, the audience joining in the chorus, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseilles Hymn," with great effect; when, after a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers for the speakers, we adjourned, and I arrived home in good health and spirits, my patriotism renewed and invigorated, and report the same to you as per agreement I am in duty bound to do.

School Picnic.

Boys' Gazette.—Last Friday the schools of the town of Janesville held a picnic near the beautiful spring of Virgil Pope. A. W. Pope was elected president, and J. W. Russell secretary.

The exercises being in the following order: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ford, of Fulton. Remarks by the president, and speeches and singing by the schools in the following order:

District No. 3 of Janesville, Miss Davis teacher.

District No. 1 of Fulton, Miss Fannie H. Bond teacher.

District No. 1 of Janesville, Helen M. Baker teacher.

District No. 1 of Janesville, Miss Jones teacher.

At the close of the school exercises, the Rev. Mr. Tilton, of Janesville, made some appropriate remarks on "Liberty" to the children, which they all enjoyed. Rev. Mr. Ford, of Fulton, spoke a short time on the "True Object of Life," after which they adjourned to partake of refreshments which were liberally provided. Each school had their respective flags and banners, which were arranged around the stage, while a large wreath of roses was placed overhead. All passed off pleasantly, it being a day of recreation, and a release from the daily round of school life.

J. W. R., Sec'y.

The Second Regiment in Baltimore.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune thus speaks of the second Wisconsin regiment:

It is not worth while to stop and note each regimental corps. It is enough to say they were all fit and worthy representatives of the vast north, the great hive of free labor, and deserving the admiration and sympathies of every true hearted son of the south. If any one was superior to another, I think the 2d Wisconsin men would have carried off the palm. Grenadiers of six feet were they nearly all, and the Great Napoleon would have given his right hand for a battalion of just such.

The reception by this town of these vast levies varied very widely from that which saluted their predecessors. It took on the form of more open and outspoken hostility, on the part of the rebels. They did not confine themselves to sullenly looking on in gloomy silence, but broke out into violent expressions of wrath and cursings. The pirate flag of Jeff. Davis was flaunted in the face of the marching troops from brown-stone houses, and at the corners of some of the streets hurled in honor of the arch-conspirator and his rebel cohorts. The conduct of the police was more than usual obnoxious. They would keep off and often drive off, from the platforms at the depot, loyal men and women, coming to bring the hungry and thirsty troops water. In one case, a captain laid to interfere to protect these good Samaritans. A Unionist, who rather too loudly warned the colonel of one of the passing regiments against the hostility of the police, was hurried off to the station house. Stones were thrown into the ranks of the soldiers, at many points, by half grown boys, urged on by well dressed rebels. When the Wisconsin regiment went through, the Union men became emboldened in asserting their sympathies, and at one time, there was imminent danger of a collision between them and the disunionists.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

OF the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
CROCKERY,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS
is unsurpassed in variety and style.

Black & Fancy Silks
in great varieties.

BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIANS, MOHAIR, NATIONAL AND LESTER GENTS, CHAISSERS, DELAIS, OMBASDES, LAWS, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles unusual, no varieties no surpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,

Collars, Elgings, Insertings, Waists, &c., &c. in great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres, Jeanes, Tweeds, Linens, Summer Suits, Vestings, &c., &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money
in good goods, that will

Not Fall on their Hands,
are cordially invited to call.

Goods Shown Free of Charge.

New Stock

BOOTS AND SHOES!

JUST RECEIVED BY

James Hutton,
Next Door to Messrs. McKee & Bros.

MAIN STREET, — Janesville.

WE have just received ready to repair the undershoeing of all styles of boots and shoes.

Good Soles
for the Union. He has the best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

overlaid in this city, which he will sell at prices corresponding with the times, and

NEW AND FRESH,

consisting of every variety of Gent's custom made Call and Kid Boots and Shoes. Also a large assortment of

GENT'S GAITERS

of every description.

Ladies' Mittens and Children's Gaiters, Polka Boots, Booties, Slips and Cakes,
in great variety.

Boys' Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, with great care, he will warrant it of the best material and made by the best workmen, and in the latest style.

Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from his old customers, and he can assure all who are disposed to call, that no establishment in the west can sell him at a price, quality or style.

Particular attention will be paid to Cassimere and Work. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and all kinds of work done promptly and at short notice.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

For reference to the durability of his work, he refers to his former customers, the citizens of Rock county.

N. B.—Don't forget the old Stand, one door south of McKee & Bros. Main street. JAMES HUTTON, Janesville, Wis., June 1st, 1861.

1860 - - - 1860

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., — Proprietors.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON

TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than any other line, and at a lower rate of freight. Through receipts will be given at 107 Broadway, New York, and 35 State street, Boston.

Mark all packages.

"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH" and deliver at depot, 145 Chambers street, New York, and Western R. R., Boston, Mass.

General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. W. NICHOLS, Agent.
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis., June 1st, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. P. THOMPSON has returned to Janesville and filed up his room, in good style, over Curtis Drug Store, and is now ready to receive his friends and customers. He has a large stock of goods, and is prepared to sell at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of goods, and is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL

goods at

LOW

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TRAYS, COFFERS, TOBACCO, SOAPS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, DRY FRUIT, SALT FISH, DRY FISH, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, CANDLES, FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

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DRY GOODS,

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Black & Fancy Silks

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In quantities large, in styles unusual, no varieties no surpassed.

Broche Shawls,

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Collars, Elgings, Insertings, Waists, &c., &c. in great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres, Jeanes, Tweeds, Linens, Summer Suits, Vestings, &c., &c.

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1860 - - - 1860

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FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., — Proprietors.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON

TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

NEW DEAL

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in no other. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the market, and which the retailer and consumer are sure to find to their advantage.

I will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES.

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT, coarse and fine, FISH, FLOUR, &c.

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality and style of goods.

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as will take them by rail. My

TEAS:

BLACK AND GREEN, as well as many other articles which I stock, have become indispensable to all families that use them. To such as have used all with me, I refer all new customers for information as to the quality of my goods, their prices, and my way of doing business.

A. PALMER, Drug and Tea Store, near the First House, Janesville.

COLOGNES!

TRY OUR

Rose Geranium Cologne,

the choicest and best.

PERFUME

in market. We also make a superb

German and Prairie Flower

COLOGNE,

and sell them

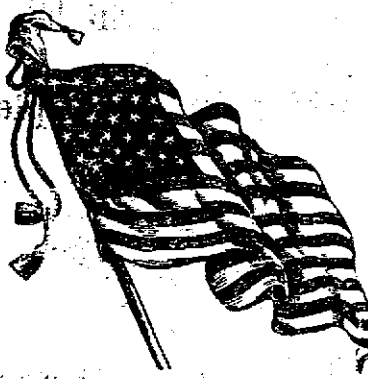
50 Per Cent Lower

than the highest price previously asked by other dealers. PALMER'S DRUG & TEA STORE, West Main street, Janesville.

HOUSE LOTS

Reduced Prices.

[illegible]



Forever float that standard sheet!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Quavers from the Capital, No. 13.

Messrs. Editors:—Could you have said of your occasional Washington correspondence, in the language of the daily press of the larger cities—"from our own correspondent," your readers might have been favored all along with "reliable information" of "IMPORTANT ADVANCE MOVEMENTS!" A BATTLE UNAVOIDABLE! SURRENDER OF POINT—NO POINT! &c., &c. But your correspondent not being a regular member of the privy council—a "Knight of the Golden Circle"—he has not been in possession of these important items till after they had been given to the public through other sources. So if you have seemed to suffer any from a lack of original correspondence, you have at least in some instances been relieved from the subsequent announcement that "our correspondent's information seems to have been premature." The fact is that the telegraphic reporters of two or three of the leading journals are more than capable of keeping the public posted in news items, and I shall not therefore attempt to interfere with their vocation—I will speak of some matters of fact, and from them draw what seems to be some reasonable inferences—aside from facts of what has been done and what is doing there is no use in speculating. Militarily speaking, there is no telling "what a day may bring forth." The "ways" of General Scott are emphatically "past finding out." But to the facts of what has been and is being done.

There have arrived up to the present time at this military station about fifty-six thousand troops, making with the District volunteers a total of about sixty thousand. The Massachusetts regiments generally have come well equipped. The New York regiments indifferently. The Pennsylvania regiments badly. Rhode Island, New Jersey and New Hampshire have come ready for action, with army waggon and abundant stores following their regiments. Had all the states been enabled to send their forces in the condition of the three last named, the entire army might have been ready to-day to have commenced operations and to have moved forward not only to take but to occupy and hold the enemy's positions. But most of the regiments have been obliged to go into camp here for weeks till the government could furnish arms and army teams and stores to put them on a real "war footing." This has been done as fast as it could be done; the force, probably to about two-thirds the whole amount, have passed over into Virginia, and in a condition that they will not be obliged to "come home the first night after their supper!" It is one thing to say "we are all ready." It is another thing to get ready. Take for instance Wisconsin. If I am not mistaken, Wisconsin was called upon originally for two regiments. They were said to have been promptly raised, and subsequently several other regiments were accepted. If I am not likewise mistaken it is some weeks since the government called for all the Wisconsin troops that were ready. Yesterday the Second Wisconsin regiment arrived.—They are well and substantially clothed, appear tolerably well drilled, but they have been obliged to go into camp here till the government can fit them out with approved arms and the necessary army teams to follow them into service. The government hid them more than welcome, and are ready to do for them as fast as they can.

The government is not finding fault with Gov. Randall because he has not sent his boys here as independently as Gov. Sprague has his, although time would have been saved. Wisconsin is as good as a state as Rhode Island—as large at least, and her governor as good a democrat! Albeit the Rhode Island governor's democracy includes a mighty big heart, with a pocket equally capacious along side of it—a very convenient fixture that all the governors are not furnished with. These comparisons are not intended to insinuate that the troops that are not quite ready are going to be any less efficient when they get ready, but to show the reason why there seems to be unnecessary delay at head-quarters.—Some people seem to forget that along with a soldier's duty to fight, is likewise a stern necessity to eat. However much clamor there may be about "going ahead," impulsive people may well understand once for all that Gen. Scott will act on his life-long principle of being "sure he's right," and ready first.

A great deal of wonder has been expressed at the failure of Gen. Patterson to "occupy Harper's Ferry"—a place, since the destruction of the railroad bridges on both sides of it, of no military importance whatever except as one of those "traps" spoken of by Rives, and which there is no doubt Johnston considered he had well set and baited for Patterson, when he retired a little way off where he lay watching for his game. Patterson would have crossed before or above Harper's Ferry, on his way to Richmond, before now, but for the reason that his means of transportation—that in-

dispensable arm of his force—was not ready; added to which, Gen. McClellan has not been able to leave western Virginia in safe hands to join him.

Another thing that seems to embarrass the government and cause considerable delay is, that it not only has to get ready to fight its enemies, but has to keep a constant and formidable guard over its friends, by detaching one of the first officers in its service in command of a large force to keep the loyal city of Baltimore from stabbing it unawares, at any time, in the back! If the influence of a few of the leading political journals could be kept consistently and steadily in their own proper sphere of encouraging the people to put confidence in the ability and patriotism of the head of the military department, with more of encouragement and less of criticism, the cause generally would be much more efficiently served.

Although there is no doubt that the slow and sure policy which seems to be indicated by Gen. Scott's movements will be best in the end, yet the trouble is going to be to keep the impulsive and go-ahead spirit—a very important war element—from reaction. I have no doubt Gen. Scott has taken this into consideration by permitting that spirit to feed itself in sundry skirmishes, some of them with rather unfortunate results, without any public disapproval.

Let Gen. Scott take his time. If "a hasty plate of soup" seems at any time to be in order, I have no doubt he will dispose of it with as much alacrity as in his younger days. If "Young America" out west is not quite satisfied with being let loose upon the prairies of Wisconsin, let them get up an expedition, as some of them propose, on their own hook, and go down the river and "clean out" the alligators of the lower Mississippi—anything to pull together and bring about the final jubilee.

A. G. —

Washington, June 26th, 1861.

From Camp Randall.

We are indebted to C. R. Gibbs, Esq., for permission to make the following extracts from a private letter from one of our patriotic volunteers from Janesville. The letter is dated, Camp Randall, June 30th:—

There is probably no use in my writing anything about things in camp, for if you have seen Mills he has very likely posted you, yet as there may be something in camp, life that would be interesting to you, I will give you a slight sketch of things here and of our daily duties.

There are in camp, eight companies belonging to the 5th regiment, as follows: Manitowish Guards, Capt. Clark. Waukesha Union Guards, Capt. Bean. Beaver Dam Rifles, Capt. Catlin. North Star Rifles of Tachea, Capt. Emerson. German Turners of Mil, Capt. Berens. Janesville Light Guard, Capt. Wheeler. Berlin Light Guard, Capt. Bugh. Richland Co. Volunteers, Capt. Hawkins. The Milwaukee Zouaves and Dunn County Riflemen, both of which belong to the 5th regiment, have not yet arrived, though expected every day. There are also six companies belonging to the 6th regiment, making in all fourteen companies now in camp. The tents of the 5th regiment are all pitched, and the boys have commenced business in earnest, with the exception of cooking. When the other six companies composing the two regiments arrive, and the tents of the 6th are pitched, we shall present quite a lively appearance.

At 5 o'clock the reveille is beat, at which time the men turn out; by 5½ o'clock they are drilling, drill about one hour; at 8 o'clock guard mounting; 9 o'clock battalion drill; 12½ o'clock, dinner; 5 o'clock, supper; 6½ o'clock, dress parade. In the evening the band usually executes some of its best pieces, and thus passes away the time till 9 o'clock at night, at which time the tattoo is beat, the men all in their tents and quiet commences to settle over the camp. At 10 o'clock comes the taps, when the lights are all extinguished, after which nothing is heard but the steady tramp of the sentinels, with an occasional challenge. So passes away one day after another, with now and then an incident to change the programme; as, for instance, the run into Milwaukee. The men had a hard time of it there; and again last night two companies were started for some point, destination not known in camp, but supposed to be Milwaukee, as more trouble is apprehended there.

I cannot close without saying a few words about our officers, Col. Cobb, Lieut. Col. Emery and Maj. Larabee; they are all liked by the officers and men. I have not heard one word of fault with either of them; always pleasant and affable to the men, and always gentlemen, in every sense of the word, they certainly must make good officers.—But it is superfluous and I must close.

Some suppose it is necessary that congress should authorize the president to "invade" Virginia before he can go ahead. Having sent an army from Wheeling to Harper's Ferry without the consent of congress, can he not also push forward to Richmond? If the executive has authority to clean the secessionists out of Missouri, and drive its governor from the state, cannot the same authority, without permission from congress, drive Jeff. Davis and Gov. Letcher from Virginia? Or is the soil of eastern Virginia more "sacred" than that of the western part of the state, or of the state of Missouri?

Sounds.—The Ohio platform, under which the people of that state now rally, has two planks, namely: First, whip the rebels quickly, and second, whip them well. Queen Victoria's insanity is no longer doubted. Dr. Schellin has been sent to London to attend a consultation of English, French and German physicians on the state of her health. Col. Abercrombie, of the United States regular army, has been gazetted a brigadier general. The regiments composing his brigade will be the 11th Pennsylvania, the 1st Wisconsin, and the 4th Connecticut regiment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FORT MONROE, June 30.

The celebrated steam gun arrived last evening. Prof. Lowe is expected to-day with his monstrous balloon. Two prisoners and two deserters were brought in to-day. All Zouave deserters having been pressed into the confederate service escaped the first opportunity, and are uniformed expressly like "Purveys" Zouaves. The two prisoners were stragglers of a scouting party of 200. They agree that an attack on Newport News was intended night before last, and only prevented by the incessant rain.

About 4,500 men, including a strong body of cavalry, with some twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown where there are only 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the elite of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. Provisions are scarce at Yorktown. The two prisoners were originally from Boston and New York. They were at Pensacola, and their regiment having almost mutinied, they were paid \$5 each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmond, and lastly came to Yorktown. Three shots were fired from a Sawyer's rifled gun at Newport News, the mate of that in the Rip Rays, one of which reached the opposite bank of James river, 14 miles.

BALTIMORE, P. M., July 1. The military still remain posted in the city, and a detachment at the custom house to guard the specie there. It is rumored that several prominent secessionists will be arrested. A small quantity of muskets were found secreted in the east police station. Search for arms still continues.

The Vienna press asserts that the ministerial council have resolved not to accept the address of the Hungarian Diet, and to dissolve the municipality of Pest.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The Times of to-day has a letter from W. H. Russell denying the report that his correspondence had been tampered with at the south.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Post's special.—Gen. Beauregard has issued another proclamation forbidding the passing of any person through his lines except with a pass from Jeff. Davis.

Another skirmish occurred last night near Alexandria, between the fire Zouaves of New York and a party of rebel scouts. It is reported that two Zouaves and six rebels were killed.

It is considered certain that the house of representatives will be organized promptly on Thursday, and that the President's message will be delivered on that day, and that there will be a short session and quick dispatch of business.

The troops across the Potomac ask for more artillery. They will secure it before an advance movement is made.

The Richmond Enquirer declares that all the enemy fear is the federal artillery.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 1.

Report reached here that the state troops 10,000 in number had crossed a branch of the Osage river, 100 miles south of this place, had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The federal forces here twenty miles in the rear, 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, and it was thought, for reinforcements.

The state forces were increasing fast. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the state camp, and who also came through the federal camp.

ST. JOSEPH, July 1.

The first daily overland mail left here this a. m., at 9 o'clock, full of passengers and heavily laden with mail matter.

FORT KEARNEY, July 1.

We have reliable information from Denver as follows:

DENVER, June 25.

A secession force set out from their rendezvous, 20 miles above Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking Fort Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped, and intend to gain admittance to the forts by strategy, and then to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless, and totally without authority or leadership.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.

The Courier of this morning thinks the purpose of raising men for government here is to attack the State Guard, and disband it, and urges good citizens to connect themselves with the Guard, and place themselves in the service of the state, and be prepared to defend it when called on by the proper authorities, and strongly urges the filling up of all state companies.

Col. Buckner publishes a letter to Gov. Magoffin, and states that the former statement existing that the interview with Gen. McClellan was necessarily official because personal. It asserts this position was conceded in a dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the Governor, referring to an understanding with Gen. Buckner, and calling on Magoffin to prevent the occupation of Island No. 1. It admits Gen. McClellan made no stipulations on the part of the general government, but claims his actions as an officer of the government, and necessarily binds him within limits of the agreement. The right of Kentucky to claim the position she had assumed was denied by McClellan.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

Our city is completely under military rule. Troops are occupying all the prominent places in the city.

The police commissioners and two other citizens, named Slicer and Brown, were arrested, and are now at Fort McHenry. Slicer was a custom house officer.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad paid full interest on its indebtedness to-day, except the Northwestern Virginia bonds, which the city will have to supply. The Council is to meet on Wednesday for that purpose.

No business is doing. I have heard several business men say that they would close their stores after the 4th.

The steamer St. Nicholas left this city on Friday last for Washington. She had 75 passengers on board, including many ladies. At Point Lookout, at the confluence of the Potomac and Chesapeake, a large number of men, who afterward proved to be Virginians, came aboard in citizens' dress—among them Com. Hollins, late of the U. S. Navy. They seized the vessel, placed Hollins in command, set the passengers ashore at their several landings, and then went out into the bay and captured a brig bound to Baltimore with coffee, a bark to Washington, and a schooner to Boston from Alexandria with coal. They took the prizes to Fredericksburg, where they now lie.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.

Mr. Nottingham, Overland Mail Agent, arrived from the southwest, says that Col. Seigel's command and part of another regiment reached Springfield on the 23d. Their approach created a great panic among the secessionists. Between Lebanon, in Laclede county, and Springfield, half the houses and farms were deserted.

Frightened men had gone before the troops and falsely represented them as destroying property and outraging women. At some points the secessionists would gather and

resolve to sell their lives as dearly as possible, but before the troops arrived, they would run in all directions.

From Springfield Seigel sent out a scouting party, which returned soon with important secret intelligence. Five hundred men were dispatched westward, towards Mt. Vernon. Messengers arrived on Tuesday in hot haste, when the whole of Seigel's command, accompanied by the Home Guard west, taking artillery, ammunition, and all appliances for an active engagement, and the movement was intended to cut off Gov. Jackson, who was in Newton county with 1,500 men.

Our informant says that the country is of such a character that the Governor must take the road to Mt. Vernon, and he thinks it probable that Seigel has already defeated or captured him.

Ben. McCulloch is still at Fort Smith, and not prepared for a movement in any direction. He has 2,000 men. A large number are sick, and the balance too much demoralized for service.

Solomon's regiment reached Lebanon on the 22d, and released Miles Vernon, state senator, and released him. A lot of powder belonging to the Governor had been sent to Vernon's house, and thence dispatched south.

The citizens of Grundy and Sullivan counties had a Union meeting on the 24th. Twenty-five hundred people were present.

Attorney-General Knott has been brought a prisoner to the arsenal. He visits the city on parole.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The city is filled with rumors of fighting across the Potomac and trouble in Baltimore.

I have seen gentlemen from Alexandria who report all quiet.

Two men and four horses were taken yesterday by a scouting party of Gen. Tyler's Connecticut command, near Fall's Church. They were part of a battalion of two companies. He sent them to the vicinity of Vienna. The Connecticut scouting party concealed themselves. A company of secession cavalry, belonging to Col. Rodford's Virginia cavalry, were scouting. The captain and lieutenant dismounted from their horses, and putting them in charge of two privates, went forward to look up and down the railroad track. Our pickets sprung out and seized the two privates and four horses—the horses all excellent ones. The captain and lieutenant took to the woods and escaped. The prisoners have been sent to Gen. Mansfield.

It is expected that the advance of Col. Stone's command to the Maryland heights, opposite and commanding Harper's Ferry, will take place on Thursday.

Frank Blair is here. He was serenaded to-night.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

War seems almost forgotten for the time being, and Washington is more itself again, with the politicians who are now clustering here. The air is filled with their discussions about the organization of congress. Blair, Grow and Colfax are the most prominent names for the speakership, with Etheridge and Forney for clerk, and the result cannot as yet be predicted with any degree of certainty. Col. Blair seems to be most popular. Mr. Grow has so many old personal pledges from members—he having been next to Sherman in the republican caucus at the last session—that his election now is not improbable. This contingency is what keeps Mr. Etheridge's name before members for the clerkship, as Pennsylvania cannot expect to have both offices.

Some voices for peace and compromise will doubtless be heard during the extra session, but they will be few in number and still weaker in influence. And apart from a respectful hearing of Mr. Crittenden—should he ask it—the members are not in the temper to waste time or words with such men as Ben Wood, Vallandigham, and their associates. Mr. Crittenden's gray hairs will alone secure him the floor.

Gen. Scott's army is still swelling. Three more regiments arrived to-day.

The outposts of the second Connecticut regiment, near Fall's Church, captured two of a company of rebel cavalry, with four splendid horses, yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Col. Frank Blair was serenaded to-night, and made a response. He said he should prosecute the war to deliver the south from its oppressors. He alluded to east Tennessee and Maryland and the large Union majority there, and called the legislature of Maryland a nest of copper-heads, plotting to place the state in a false position. He spoke sarcastically of the boasted southern chivalry manifesting itself in assassinating our pickets; but there was a genuine chivalry that would put down the rebels if promptly aided by government. Nine out of ten in Missouri were for Union, yet the legislature for months plotted to carry her out; but the loyal men, being sustained, had and would continue to give a good account of themselves. So it would be in every state where the loyalists were assisted.

Blair declared that he was for war, and there was no enemy left in hostility to the government, and against every compromise; which sentiment was loudly cheered by the listeners. He highly complimented Gen'l Lyon.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

It is stated on good authority that the morning of the 4th of July will find Fairfax Court House in possession of the federal troops. A column will move on the place, and drive out or capture the 3,000 rebels who now hold it.

The rebel are running the cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

He says that at Fairfax Station slaves are running the track with a large amount of pitch.

The Mount Vernon reports while passing Aquia Creek she discovered that the rebel steamer George Page had steam up, and was moving about. The Pawnee has gone down, and will doubtless defeat her again.

At Mathias Point all was quiet, and no attempt has been made to erect a battery, nor were any rebels to be seen.

If the programme was carried out, Col. Stone took possession of the Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry to-day. One piece of artillery placed there will prevent the rebels from reconquering that place.

Wm. Brendt, of South Carolina, and Henry Scott, of Maryland, have been arrested as spies.

A most significant article is published simultaneously in the Paris Monitor and Patrie. These official organs of Napoleon foreshadow the coming recognition of the rebel states of the southern confederacy as an independent power by the emperor. His majesty announces, both for himself and other European powers, that the confederacy will be acknowledged when it shows that it can maintain itself, and that international relations can be established with its rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Maj. Gen. Fremont received his commission, to-day, in the regular army. The only other major general so commissioned is McClellan, to whom he therefore ranks next.

Rehald's dispatch.—No doubt need be entertained that the suppression of the rebellion will be prosecuted vigorously and without halting. The administration does

not intend to lag behind the almost universal demand of the people.

To-day an order was given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potomac with extra rations for six days in addition to their regular supplies.

The question daily asked in military circles is—Why has not Patterson pushed forward his column, and not kept everybody waiting? The government has decided to take him out of the way, and it is generally believed here that the general advance will be ordered to begin on the 11th of July.

We learn from a gentleman direct from the west, that Gen. McClellan commands a force of over 20,000 men in the heart of western Virginia, and is superintending in person vitally important movements against the rebels.

Gen. Fremont has received instructions to proceed to Harper's Ferry to command the division under Patterson.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FR. MONROE, July 2.

The 2d Massachusetts regiment moved from their encampment in the fortresses to-day, to occupy a position between Hampton and New Market bridge. Hampton neck is crossed by a battery manned by the naval brigade.

It appears that Gen. Butler is not partial to the Massachusetts regiments.

One of the Louisiana Zouave prisoners was formerly a wood engraver with Harper Brothers in New York.

On the march from Yorktown the Louisiana Zouaves were supplied only with flour, to be cooked as occasion might require.—The force which advanced consisted of two hundred and sixty infantry, and three hundred cavalry. The two deserters represent the force as 1,000 strong. They reached a point two miles this side of Great Bethel, when the expedition having miscarried, the greater part returned to Yorktown.

Lieut. Butler goes to Massachusetts to inspect the state and recruit a regiment of cavalry to Fort Monroe.

The Quaker City brought up a prize schooner owned in Yorktown.

A flag of truce has just come from Norfolk with Dr. Richards, physician to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Lieut. G. W. Ripley, chief of the ordnance bureau, has to-day received the brevet of Brigadier General U. S. A. The appointment is received with general approval.

The Marine company of the 1st Rhode Island regiment left Washington, yesterday by rail. Their destination is unknown.

Maj. Gen. Fremont has not yet been assigned to a command. He expresses the hope that he may not long remain quiet.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.

The Courier this morning says an agent of the government is stationed at some point on the Nashville railroad to see that there is nothing contrary and passes south.

Four companies of Roseau's regiment went into camp to-day. The delay was occasioned by the failure of the contractors to fulfill their agreement. The regiment will be full.

The Journal this a. m. has a letter dated Knoxville, Tenn., June 29th, saying that 8 companies of cavalry and infantry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheelers Gap to guard them and prevent the federal troops from coming through Kentucky to aid the Union men of east Tennessee.

They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains, who swear they shall leave and the Davis troops have sent here for reinforcements.

The Journal adds—We expect a bloody fight at the Mountain Gap for possession of arms. Every breath of ours is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the stars and stripes.

The Courier says, on the same subject, that it takes for granted that the authorities of Tennessee are informed of the introduction of arms into that state, and arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the administration.

The Journal says Gov. Jackson is in Nashville. There is no doubt that an expedition against North Carolina is forming on the southern border of that state.

The Richmond Examiner of the 29th states that an agent of the French government is buying tobacco in that market.

A Portsmouth correspondent says that the six or seven hundred men employed in the navy yard have been required to take the oath to obey implicitly the articles of war, orders of the president, and secretary of war, and navy departments, and to sustain the confederate government. One refused to take it and was discharged. He argues that through tameness of the separation sentiment here that he was not lynched on the spot. Those who ought to know believe that many sworn to support the new government will not hesitate to betray it, should an opportunity offer. It is clear that western Virginia is well represented here.

Diving bells here are being used to recover small guns, ordnance, &c., successfully. It is thought that the confederate mine will be captured in three months. The Plymouth can be used as a floating battery.

The same paper says a Georgia regiment arrived without arms, the Governor refusing to allow more arms to be taken from the state.

The Picaune and other papers urge the celebration of the 4th of July.

WASHINGTON, July 2. Special to Commercial Advertiser.—Treasury notes of the denomination of \$50, and redeemable in two years, are afloat in business circles.

Republicans hold a caucus to-morrow night, and will probably agree upon a candidate who will be elected on the first ballot to-day. It is by no means certain who will have the place. Col. Blair's military prestige is much in his favor for the speakership.

The Virginia rebel convention has passed an ordinance which declares as treason, for any citizen of that state to hold office under the federal government after the 1st of July.

CINCINNATI, July 2. The 15th and 17th Indiana regiments arrived here this morning, and went into camp.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 2. Flour 4,804.90 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour du. Rye flour du. Wheat receipts 27,742 bu. Heavy and 143c lower. Sales 81,000 b., 95c 88 prime and choice Mid. July, 75c 80. Inferior 72c. New York, July 2. Stocks lower—money dull, 34 per cent on call. Mo. 6's 37, Tenn. 6's 37, U. S. 5's 14, Coupons 76½, do 6's 81, coupon 83½, do registered 85.

Southwest Missouri.

We copy the following letter to the Missouri Democrat from one of the southwestern counties of Missouri, to show how strong the Union feeling is in that part of the state:

PULASKI CO., June 25, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:—

As you know, we left St. Louis at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, and after a prosperous run we arrived at Rolla, in Phelps county at 7 p. m. The officers and men were all in the highest spirits at the prospect of a trial of camp life. We were most kindly welcomed at every village, and indeed at almost every farm house. Men greeted us with loud shouts for the "Star Spangled Banner." The children were lavish in their hurrahs, and the women—God bless them—greeted us all along the route, with clouds of waving white handkerchiefs.

In one place in Phelps county, three women appeared on a balcony, waving a large American flag. The shout of the boys in response, was enthusiastic and deafening.

It would be a matter of no interest to you readers to hear of small camp annoyances, (we have a few of them) so without reference to rain, mud, and bad roads, I will give you the "incidents by the wayside." We took up the line of march from Rolla at two o'clock on Monday p. m., and after passing over twelve miles of bad road, came to camp for the night on "Little P. way," near the house of Mrs. John Harrison, who has resided in the same spot since 1818. Mrs. Harrison is, of course, a Union man. She kindly entertained the General and staff.

Thus far, we have not yet pitched our tents, and it seems doubtful if we do for some time to come. We

